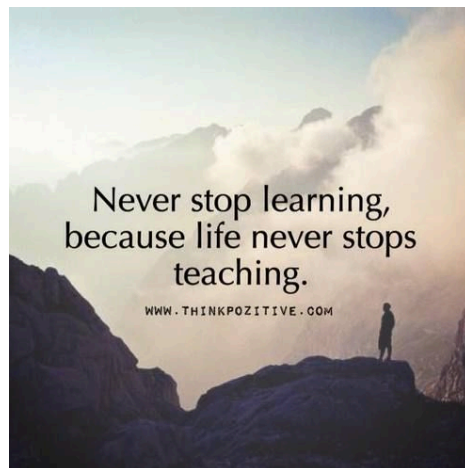


Projects for Creative Vision - Session 1

1. Creative
 - a. Select a favorite quote that you like for any reason.
 - b. Using the “formula” discussed in class (and attached), create an image that expresses your quote.
 - *Your image does not have to be a literal translation of the quote you choose. See below for an example.*
 - c. By Sunday, April 8, 5:00pm: Submit one photo and quote.

2. Creative
 - a. Find a subject that makes you want to photograph it.
 - *It can be anything your passionate about or a theme you want to express.*
 - b. Use every tool you can think of to express the subject.
 - *Examples: lens choice, POV, timing (a better moment), depth of field, motion blur, lines, balance, contrast.*
 - c. Give your photo a title.
 - d. By Sunday, April 8, 5:00PM: Submit one photo and title

3. Technical
 - a. In manual mode, identify the controls for changing aperture, shutter speed, and ISO.
 - b. Raise your camera to your eye.
 - c. Adjust the controls by feel without lowering your camera.
 - *Observe how your settings change in your viewfinder.*
 - d. Practice this 3-5 times this week.



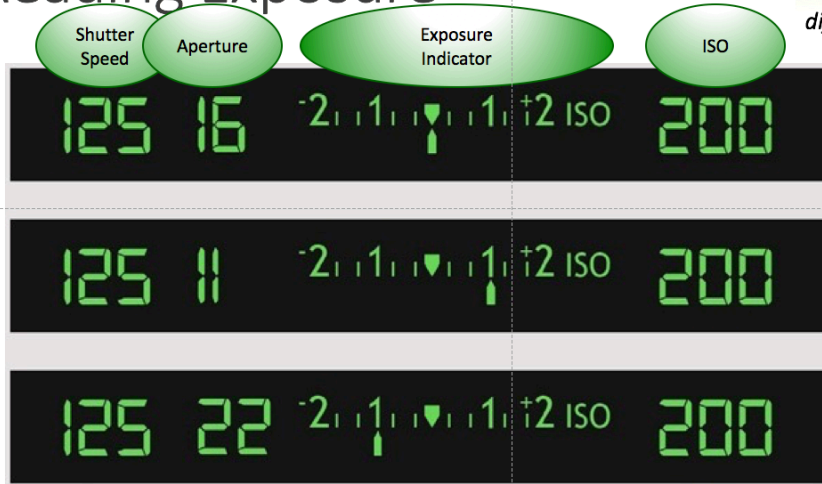
A Formula for Creative Photography

There are many ways to capture the image that you envision, and this is one that you can practice and modify as you get more comfortable with your camera. Of course, you can always develop your own approach. That's what creative photography is all about.

- 1. Envision the image**
 - a. Determine your subject and/or theme and visualize how you want your image to look.
 - b. Think about composition, depth of field, motion, and light before you ever pick up your camera.
- 2. Put your camera into Manual mode**
- 3. Set your ISO to its lowest setting**
 - a. This ensures that your image will have the highest quality possible.
 - *On most cameras, the lowest setting is 100.*
- 4. In terms of aperture and shutter speed, decide which is most important to the image you have in mind**
 - a. Do you want to have a blurry background? Then choose your aperture.
 - b. Do you want to have clarity from front to back? Then choose your aperture.
 - c. Do you want to freeze motion? Then choose your shutter speed.
 - d. Do you want to blur motion? Then choose your shutter speed.
- 5. Adjust the other setting to get a good exposure**
 - a. Once you have selected the most important setting (aperture or shutter speed) use the indicators in your viewfinder to adjust the other setting (conversely, shutter speed or aperture) to establish a good exposure.
 - b. When you look through your viewfinder you should see a display that looks similar to attached graphic. To get a good exposure, the exposure indicator should be centered as in the top example.
 - *Note: If you have trouble reading your camera's indicators please contact me, and I will help you.*
- 6. If you can't get a good exposure**
 - a. You could adjust the most important setting, but then you may be sacrificing the look you envisioned. It is up to you whether this adjustment affects your vision.
 - b. You could increase the ISO, but you may be sacrificing image quality
 - *As long as the adjustment is not significant the amount of "noise" you introduce into the image will probably not be noticeable.*
 - c. You could change your perspective--or take the photo at a different time when the available light is different.

Reading Exposure

Note: This camera is in Manual (M) mode. In other modes, the display will differ



Good Exposure

Overexposed by a full stop

Underexposed by a full stop